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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Forty-first session
10-21 March 1997
Agenda item 3 (c)

FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN: IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTION IN THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

Draft agreed conclusions submitted by the moderator of the Commission's panel on the critical area of concern: women and the environment

1. The recently held United Nations conferences and summits have underlined that unless women's contribution to environmental management is recognized and supported, sustainable development will be an elusive goal.

2. Governments, civil society and international agencies should join together to implement the strategies adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and other recent international conferences.

3. In the five-year review of Agenda 21, a major focus should be the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the implementation of all policies and programmes, taking into account the Beijing Platform for Action and the results of other global conferences.

4. The Commission for Sustainable Development should mainstream a gender perspective in its future work, ensuring that differential impacts on women and men of policies and programmes for sustainable development are well understood and effectively addressed.

5. In designing and implementing environmental programmes, including national and local-level Agenda 21 programmes, all responsible actors should ensure that a gender perspective is fully integrated, and that monitoring mechanisms are in place to assess gender mainstreaming and its impact.

6. All responsible actors are requested to approach sustainable development from a holistic and a gender perspective, and to develop a more coordinated and

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collaborative approach among United Nations agencies and bodies, as well as within and between government ministries and departments.

7. Women's participation in sustainable development at all levels, including financial and technical decision-making, should be supported, as required, by legislation and administrative instructions.

8. Research should be intensified on the impact of environmental pollutants and other harmful substances on women's health, including any link with the incidence of female cancers, and findings should be widely disseminated.

9. Governments and international organizations should strive to adopt a participatory approach to environmental protection and conservation at all levels, and in elaborating policies and programmes, should recognize that sustainable development is a shared responsibility of men and women, and should take into account both men's and women's productive and reproductive roles.

10. International agencies should continue to assist countries in developing the capacity to carry out gender impact assessments based on analytical tools and gender-sensitive guidelines developed for that purpose. Governments and the private sector should accelerate efforts to carry out gender impact assessments of investment decisions.

11. International organizations and Governments are encouraged to ensure that funding for environmental/sustainable development programmes which is targeted to include and benefit women should be shared across sectors and should not derive strictly from funds earmarked for women's programmes, while bearing in mind the importance of continuing women-targeted programming.

12. Multilateral and bilateral donors should increase support for women's organizations to play an active role in advocacy for sustainable development and in the implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development.

13. Governments and non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, should provide information on sound environmental practices, and should support education and training for young people on sustainable development and women's human rights.

14. Political parties should incorporate environmental goals with a gender dimension into their party platforms.

15. Governments and the private sector should strive to reduce poverty and create sound, well-functioning local economies as the basis for sustainable development, inter alia, by empowering the local population, especially women.

16. The knowledge and expertise of women, especially of rural women, in the use and the preservation of natural resources should be recognized, protected and fully used in the design and implementation of programmes for the management of the environment.

17. Governments at various levels should continue to take the necessary steps to ensure the empowerment of women through acceleration of women's equal access to and control over natural resources, land and other forms of property, credit, information and new technologies, as an important component of gender mainstreaming for sustainable development. Changes should also be promoted in traditional and customary practices that discriminate against women.

18. Women's role in developing technologies, such as solar energy, and in influencing the development of new technologies should be supported by Governments, research institutions and the private sector, and access to education and training in science and technology should be given high priority.

19. Governments and the international community are called on to give priority attention to the links between security and the environment and to take urgent steps to destroy landmines and ban the use of environmentally damaging weapons of war.

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FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN: IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTION IN THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

Revised draft agreed conclusions submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission in the critical area of concern: women and the environment

1. The recently held United Nations conferences and summits, particularly the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, have underlined that the contribution of women to economic development, social development and environmental protection, which are mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, should be recognized and supported, and that there is need for a clear gender perspective in environmental management. Moreover, unless the contribution of women is recognized and supported, sustainable development will be an elusive goal.

2. In the five-year review and assessment of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, moving beyond the concept of women as a major group, a major focus should be the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the development and implementation of all legislation, policies and programmes, with a view to achieving gender equality, taking into account the Beijing Platform for Action and the results of other global conferences.

3. In designing and implementing environmental programmes and policies, including those related to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Beijing Platform for Action at the national and local levels, all responsible actors should ensure that a gender perspective is fully integrated into them, through the development and application of analytical tools and methodologies for

gender-based analysis. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms should be in place to assess gender mainstreaming and its impact.

4. The Commission on Sustainable Development should mainstream a gender perspective into its future work, ensuring that differential impacts on women and men of policies and programmes for sustainable development are well understood and effectively addressed.

5. All responsible actors are requested to adopt a holistic, coordinated and collaborative approach to integrating a gender perspective into sustainable development, between governmental ministries and departments, and at the international level, between United Nations agencies, funds and bodies and other international entities.

6. All responsible actors should support the active participation of women on an equal footing with men in sustainable development at all levels, including participation in financial and technical decision-making through appropriate legislation and/or administrative regulations.

7. Governments should ensure that policies for the liberalization of trade and investment are complemented by effective social and environmental policies into which a gender perspective is fully integrated, so as to ensure that the benefits of growth are fully shared by all sectors of society and to avoid deterioration of the environment.

8. As consumers, both women and men should be more aware of their ability to behave in an environmentally friendly manner through measures such as eco-labelling, which is understood by consumers regardless of age or level of literacy, and local recycling schemes.

9. Gender-sensitive research on the impact of environmental pollutants and other harmful substances, including the impact on the reproductive health of men and women, should be intensified and linked with the incidence of female cancers. The findings should be widely disseminated, taking into account the results of research on the implementation of national policies and programmes. However, lack of full scientific data should not be a reason for postponing measures which can prevent harm to human health.

10. The active involvement of women at national and international levels is essential for the development and implementation of policies aimed at promoting and protecting the environmental aspects of human health, in particular, in setting standards for drinking water, since everyone has a right to access to drinking water in quantity and quality equal to his or her basic needs. A gender perspective should be included in water resource management which, inter alia, values and reinforces the important role that women play in acquiring, conserving, and using water. Women should be included in decision-making related to waste disposal, improving water and sanitation systems and industrial, agriculture and land-use projects that affect water quality and quantity. Women should have access to clean, affordable water for their human and economic needs. A prerequisite is the assurance of universal access to safe drinking water and to sanitation, and to that end, cooperation both at the national and international levels should be encouraged.

11. [Governments should combat the illegal export of hazardous chemicals, including agro-chemicals and pesticides from developed to developing countries, in accordance with the outcome of the INC negotiations of the United Nations Environment Programme/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on a convention on prior informed consent.]

12. Governments, the international community, and international organizations should ensure a participatory approach to environmental protection and conservation at all levels and, in elaborating policies and programmes, should recognize that sustainable development is a shared responsibility of men and women and should take into account both men's and women's productive and reproductive roles.

13. All Governments should implement their commitments made in Agenda 21 and the Beijing Platform for Action, including those in the area of financial and technical assistance and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to the developing countries, and should ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all such assistance and transfers.

14. The international community and United Nations agencies should continue to assist developing countries in developing the capacity to carry out gender impact assessments and in devising analytical tools and gender-sensitive guidelines. A gender perspective should be mainstreamed into all environmental impact assessments. Governments, the private sector and international financial institutions should accelerate efforts to carry out gender impact assessments of investment decisions.

15. Governments, civil society, United Nations agencies and bodies, and other international organizations should collect, analyse and disseminate data disaggregated by sex and information related to women and the environment so as to ensure the integration of gender considerations into the development and implementation of sustainable development policies and programmes.

16. Actors such as the United Nations, international financial institutions, Governments, and civil society should apply a gender perspective in all funding programmes for sustainable development, while acknowledging the importance of continuing programming targeted at women. Funds should be shared across sectors.

17. Multilateral and bilateral donors, Governments and the private sector should increase support to non-governmental organizations, particularly to women's organizations, in playing an active role in advocacy for the implementation of Agenda 21 at the international and national levels, particularly in supporting national policies and programmes for sustainable development in the developing countries.

18. Such assistance should also be rendered to the countries with economies in transition at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

19. Governments, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, should work in collaboration to provide information on sound environmental practices, support gender-sensitive

education, and develop specific gender-sensitive training programmes in this area.

20. All relevant actors should be encouraged to work in partnership with adolescent girls and boys, utilizing both formal and non-formal educational training activities, inter alia, through sustainable consumption patterns and responsible use of natural resources.

21. Political parties should be encouraged to incorporate environmental goals with a gender dimension into their party platforms.

22. Governments, in partnership with the private sector and other actors of civil society, should strive to eradicate poverty, especially the feminization of poverty, to change production and consumption patterns, and to create sound, well-functioning local economies as the basis for sustainable development, inter alia, by empowering the local population, especially women. It is also important for women to be involved in urban planning, the provision of basic facilities, communication and transport networks, and in policies concerned with safety. International cooperation should be strengthened to achieve this end.

23. Women have an essential role to play in the development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management. The knowledge and expertise of women, especially of rural women and indigenous women, in the use and the protection of natural resources should be recognized, consolidated, protected and fully used in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for the management of the environment.

24. [Laws should be designed and revised to ensure that women have equal access to and control over land, unmediated by male relatives, in order to end land rights discrimination. Women should be accorded secure use rights and should be fully represented in the decision-making bodies that allocate land and other forms of property, credit, information and new technologies. They should also be accorded full and equal rights to inheritance and other properties. Land reform programmes should begin by acknowledging the equality of women's rights to land and take other measures to increase land availability to poor women and men.]

25. Governments should promote the development of ecological tourism initiatives in order to promote and facilitate women's entrepreneurial activities in this field.

26. Ensure education and training of young people on the human rights of women and eliminate traditional and customary practices that are harmful to and discriminate against women.

27. Governments, research institutions and the private sector should support the role of women in developing environmentally sound technologies such as solar energy and in influencing the development of new and appropriate technologies by ensuring education and training in science and technology.

28. [Governments, the private sector and the international community are called upon to give priority attention to the links between security and the

environment and their impact on the civilian population and sustainable development. Steps should be taken urgently to prohibit the use of anti-personnel land mines, to promote gender- and age-appropriate mine awareness programmes and child-centred rehabilitation, to give the utmost priority to the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to assist in mine clearance and to ban the use of environmentally damaging weapons of war.]

29. Recognizing that gender equality is essential to the achievement of sustainable development, the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women should bring to the attention of the Chairpersons of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fifth session and of the special session of the General Assembly to review the implementation of Agenda 21 the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women and the environment.